

Insecutor Inscitiae Menstruus

Vol. I

DECEMBER, 1913

No. 12

ON A COLLECTION OF THYSANOPTERA FROM PORTO RICO

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The late Dr. C. W. Hooker, while Entomologist of the Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station, made a small collection of the Thysanoptera from the region immediately about Mayagüez, Porto Rico. This collection was kindly referred to me for determination by his brother, Dr. W. A. Hooker, and in it I find six additions to the known Thysanopterous fauna of the island, recorded below.

The species previously known from the island are *Gynaikothrips uzeli* Zimmermann (= *Phlaëothrips ficorum* Marchal = *Liothrips bakeri* D. L. Crawford) which was recorded by Russell in 1912,¹ and *Heterothrips sericatus* Hood and *Podothrips semiflavus* Hood, described as new in 1913.²

Frankliniella insularis (Franklin).

This is an abundant thrips in southernmost Texas, in all of Central America, in at least the northern portions of South America, and on many, if not all, of the islands of the Caribbean Sea. The Porto Rican specimens bear the following data:

Mayagüez, Porto Rico, Feb. 19, 20, 21, and 23, 1912, C. W. Hooker, in blossoms of *Agati grandiflora*, No. 1625.

Mayagüez, Porto Rico, March 4 and 6, 1912, C. W. Hooker, in blossoms of orange.

¹Russell, H. M., The Red-Banded Thrips, Bull. 99, Pt. II, Bur. Ent., U. S. Dept. Agr., p. 17 (footnote), Dec. 14, 1912.

²Hood, J. Douglas, Two New Thysanoptera from Porto Rico, Ins. Ins. Mens., Vol. I, pp. 65-70, Pl. I, June 30, 1913.

Frankliniella tritici (Fitch) ?

One male, almost certainly this species, was taken with many specimens of *F. insularis*, at Mayagüez, Porto Rico, March 4, 1912, by C. W. Hooker, in blossoms of orange.

Selenothrips Karny.

1911. *Selenothrips* Karny (a subgenus of *Heliothrips* Haliday), Ent. Rundsch., XXVIII, Jahrg., No. 23, p. 180.

The name *Selenothrips* was proposed as a subgenus of *Heliothrips*, and in it were placed *Physopus rubrocincta* Giard and a new species, *Heliothrips* (*Selenothrips*) *decolor* Karny. I believe the group entitled to generic rank.

Type: *Physopus rubrocincta* Giard, by present designation.

Selenothrips rubrocinctus (Giard).

This important insect enemy of the cacao in the West Indies is represented by many specimens of both sexes, with the following data :

Mayagüez, Porto Rico, November 21, 1911, C. W. Hooker, on cacao.

Mayagüez, Porto Rico, December 5, 1911, C. W. Hooker, on cacao ; No. 1602.

Mayagüez, Porto Rico, April 9, 1912, C. W. Hooker, on mango ; No. 1234.

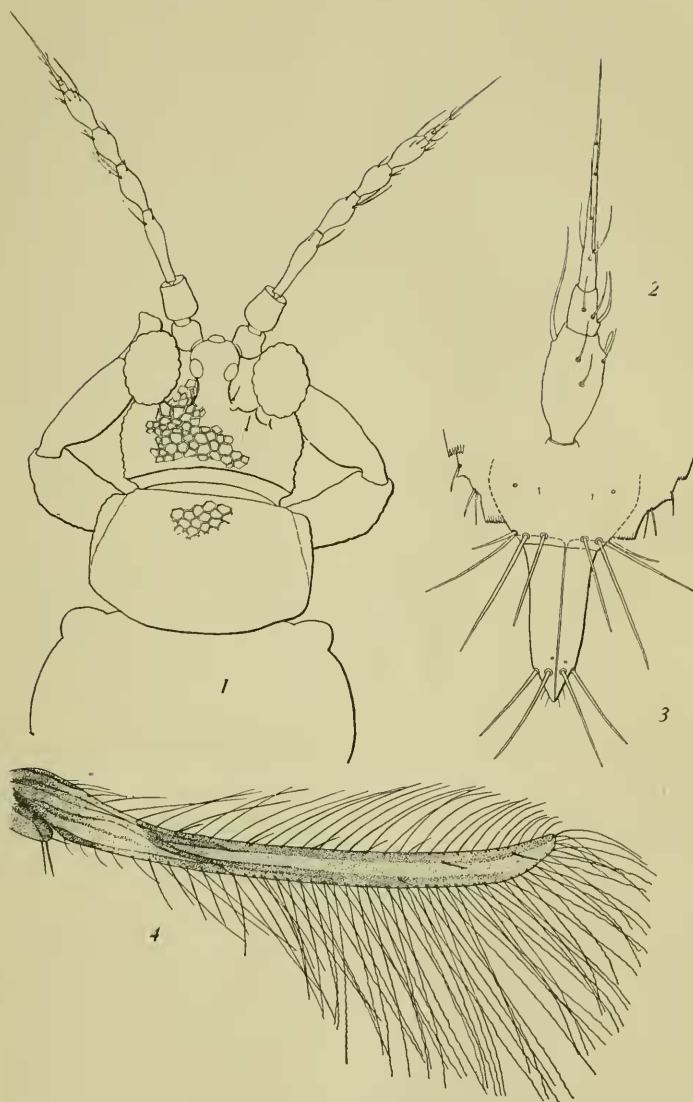
Heliothrips hæmorrhoidalis (Bouché).

Represented by one female, taken in company with many specimens of *Selenothrips rubrocinctus*, on cacao, at Mayagüez, Porto Rico, November 21, 1911, by C. W. Hooker.

Dinurothrips, new genus.

(Σεινὸς, wondrous, strange ; οὐρᾶ, tail ; θρίψ, a wood worm.)

Body deeply reticulate. Head broader than long, cheeks swollen ; vertex elevated between the eyes in the form of a hump and produced. Eyes protruding, surrounded by a more or less distinct furrow. Ocelli approximate ; anterior ocellus overhanging, directed forward. Antennæ 8-segmented, very slender (excepting the first two segments) ; sense cones simple ; segment 8 long, needle-like. Maxillary palpi 2-segmented. Prothorax strongly transverse, slightly shorter than head, without long bristles ; lateral margin broadly explanate in anterior half. Wings slender, not reticulated ; forewings strongly recurved at apex and saber-like in form, with two longitudinal veins following near the margins to apex ; a distinct " ring vein " in basal third ; costal spines and those on the two longitudinal veins very short, slender, and inconspicuous ; costal fringe



DINUROTHRIPS HOOKERI Hood.

Fig. 1.—Head and prothorax, female.

Fig. 2.—Segments 6-8 of right antenna, female.

Fig. 3.—Tip of abdomen, female.

Fig. 4.—Right fore wing, female.

strong. Abdomen elongate-elliptical, evenly convex above, lateral margins eaves-like; ninth segment in the female received within the eighth; tenth segment cylindrical; bristles on segments 9 and 10 long and strong, all other bristles minute.

Type: *Dinuorthrips hookeri* Hood.

A very distinct genus, suggesting *Parthenothrips* Uzel in general appearance, though approaching *Panchatothrips* Bagnall much more closely in all important details of structure. Both of these genera have wings strikingly different from *Dinuorthrips*. *Parthenothrips* differs also in the form of the last abdominal segment and in the number of antennal segments; *Panchatothrips* has 3-segmented maxillary palpi. The thin, shelf-like margin of the anterior half of the prothorax appears to be a structure unique for the entire order.

***Dinuorthrips hookeri*, new species (Pl. V, figs. 1-4).**

Female.—Length about 1.7 mm. Dorsal surface deeply reticulate. General color dark orange-brown to blackish brown; sides of head and thorax, and bases of abdominal segments 3-7 often darker; abdomen pale toward apex, last two segments heavily chitinized and darkened with blackish; tibiae, tarsi, and antennal segments 1, 3, 4, and 5 yellow.

Head nearly 1.2 times as wide as long, distinctly longer than prothorax, very slightly broadest across eyes; cheeks swollen behind eyes, abruptly constricted at extreme base, the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the head anterior to this constriction with a prominent dark carina. Eyes equal in length to their distance from posterior margin of head and two-thirds as wide as their interval, strongly protruding, non-setose. Ocelli approximate, anterior ocellus on a line with the front of eyes, posterior ocelli opposite their centers. Antennae 2.2 times as long as head, with faint chitinous rings; segment 1 subcylindrical, slightly broader than long; 2 broadest in entire antenna, subspherical, pedicellate; 3 longest in entire antenna, slender, vase-like in form, pedicellate, abruptly narrowed in apical sixth; 4 shorter and stouter than 3, vase-like, about two and one-half times as long as wide, twice as broad across middle as at ends; 5 clavate, shorter and about as stout as 4; 6 and 7 together (exclusive of the pedicel of 6) of same form as 5, but inverted; 7 about one-third as long as 6; 8 needle-like in form, longer than 6, terminating in a long hair; segments 2, 6, 7, and 8 blackish brown, 2 paler apically and with pedicel yellow; 3-5 clear pale yellow, or 5 slightly infusate apically.

Prothorax a little more than one and one-half times as wide as long, slightly shorter than head and with similar reticulation. Pterothorax nearly one and one-half times as wide as prothorax, darkest in color at sides; mesonotal plate deeply incised in middle behind, the reticulations converging to anterior end of this incision. Wings slender, saber-like in form, about ten times as long as greatest subbasal width, almost attaining tip of abdomen; anterior vein of forewings usually with two short, inconspicuous bristles near apex and two near base of wing, the basal one at the junction of the two principal veins; posterior vein usually with two similar bristles near apex and one near base; wings of both pairs brown, fore pair with a pale band in basal fifth and with all veins dark brown; hindwing with dark brown median vein.

Abdomen distinctly wider than pterothorax, elongate-elliptical, deeply reticulate above; last segment abruptly narrower, tube-like, about as long as head, divided in its entire length above by a longitudinal suture. Abdominal bristles very weak and inconspicuous on segments 1-8; segment 9 with four pairs of unusually stout and conspicuous dorso-lateral bristles, of which one pair is nearly equal in length to last abdominal segment; apical fifth of last abdominal segment with two pairs of similar bristles, about half as long as the segment.

Measurements of holotype: Length 1.72 mm.; head, length 0.163 mm., width 0.192 mm.; prothorax, length 0.144 mm., width 0.234 mm.; pterothorax, width 0.336 mm.; abdomen, width 0.408 mm.; last abdominal segment, length 0.174 mm. Antennal segments: 1, 27μ ; 2, 48μ ; 3, 84μ ; 4, 54μ ; 5, 44μ ; 6, 45μ ; 7, 15μ ; 8, 56μ ; total length of antenna, 0.37 mm.; width at segment 4, 0.022 mm.

Described from 63 females, taken at Mayagüez, Porto Rico, April 30 and May 3, 1912, by Dr. C. W. Hooker, on *Ipomæa* sp.

This species is one of the most distinct in the Neotropical fauna, and is distinguished from all other known Thysanoptera by several remarkable characters of generic importance. It is dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. C. W. Hooker, who for several years was greatly interested in this order of insects.

Haplothrips gowdeyi (Franklin).

Three specimens, all females, were taken by Dr. C. W. Hooker, "from flowers, Mayagüez, Porto Rico." The date and host plant are not given.